The following photographs represent plates 61-70 from Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats (Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31, 131 p.). They provide examples of the classification system. The appropriate NRI code has been added to each photograph.

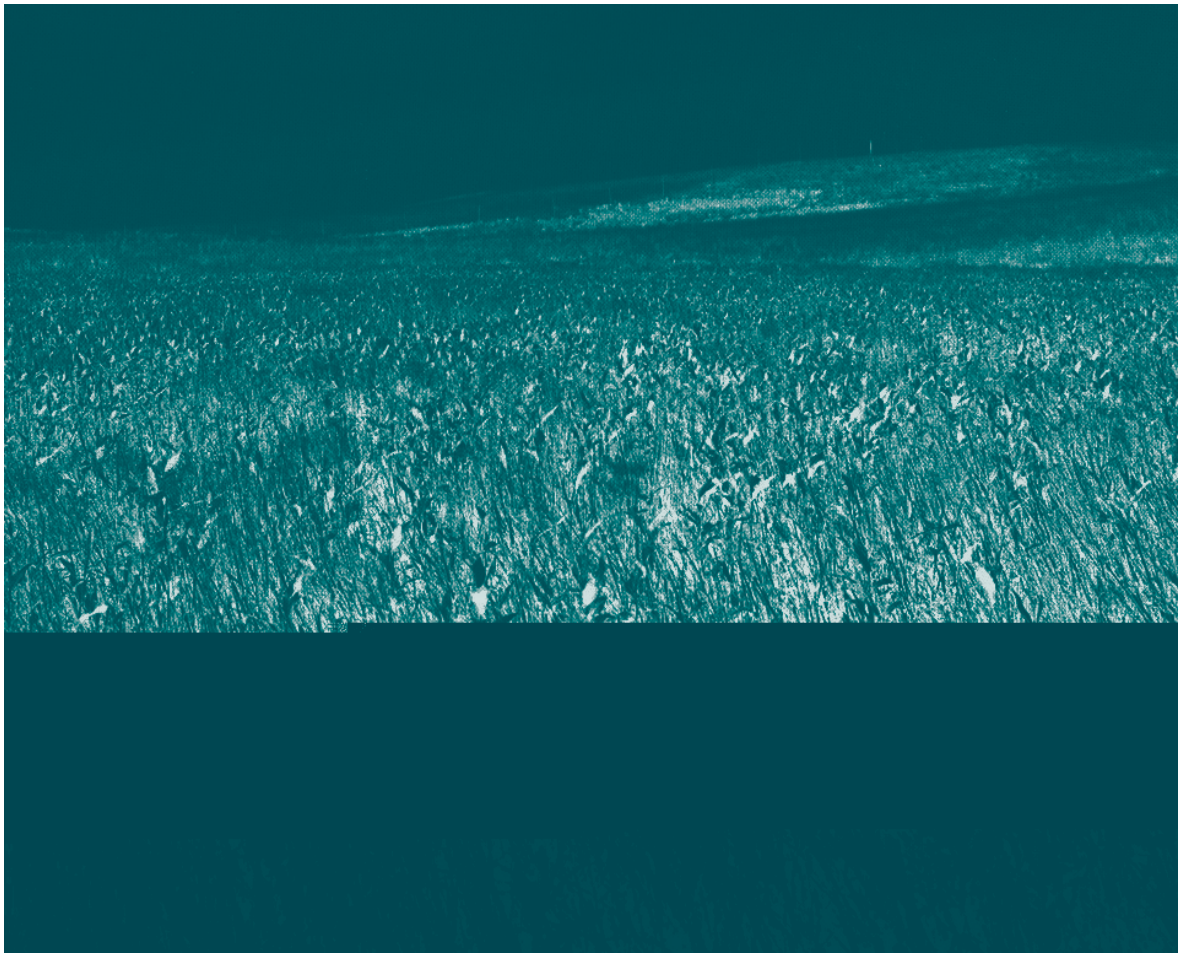

Plate 61. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Spike rush *(Eleocharis palustris)*. Subordinate plants include water smartweed *(Polygonum amphibium)*, slough sedge *(Carex atherodes)*, and foxtail *(Alopecurus aequalis)*. (Stutsman County, North Dakota; August 1962; Photo by R.E. Stewart)

Plate 62. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51

The principal plants are sedges *(Carex* spp.), bulrushes *(Scirpus* spp.), rushes *(Junicus* spp.), and foxtail *(Alopecurus aequalis*). This wetland is typical of irrigated hay in the West. Water may be diverted from rivers or may come from artesian wells as in this photo. (Saguache County, Colorado; Photo by R. M. Hopper)

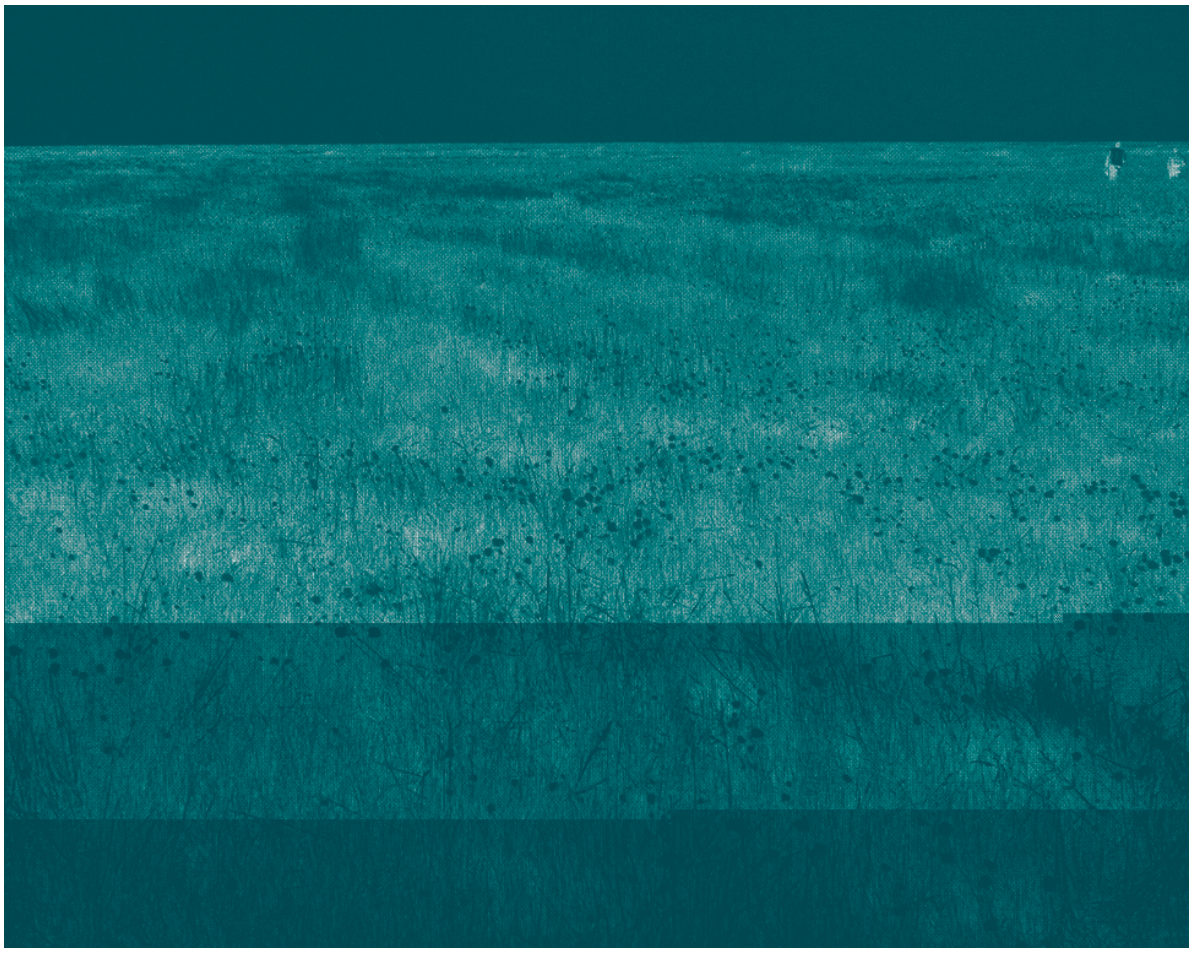

Plate 63. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51

Dominance type: Sedge *(Carex rariflor*a) – Cotton grasses *(Eriophorum russeolu*m). Subordinate plants include marsh cinquefoil *(Potentilla palustri*s), bluejoint *(Calamagrostis canadensi*s), Alaska bog willow *(Salix fuscescen*s), crowberry *(Empetrum nigru*m), dwarf birch *(Betula nan*a), and peat moss *(Sphagnum* sp.). This type of patterned wetland is commonly referred to as "string bog" or "strangmoor." Seasonally flooded troughs alternate with elongated bog-like ridges or "strings." Strings here rise only 30-45 cm (12-18 in) above the troughs. (Manokinak River area, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

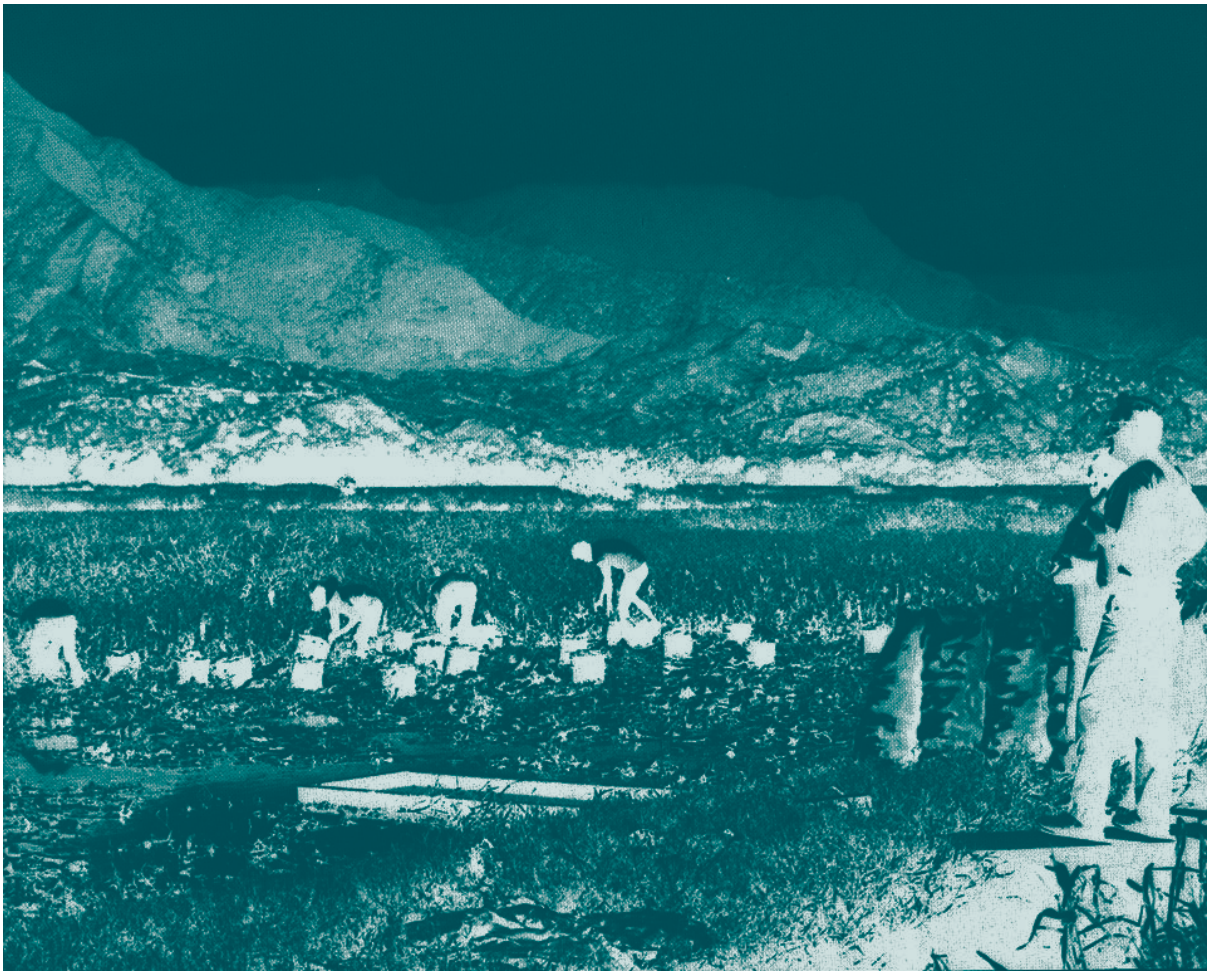

Plate 64. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Taro *(Colocasia esculenta)*. This photo illustrates a Hawaiian taro field. (Kauai County, Hawaii; September 1972; Photo by E. Krider)

Plate 65. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Three awn *(Aristida stricta*). Subordinate plants include beak rushes *(Rhynchospora* spp.) longleaf pine *(Pinus palustris*), orchids *(Habenaria* spp.), Yellow-eyed grasses *(Xyris* spp.), grass pinks *(Calopogon* spp.), and foxtail clubmoss *(Lycopo-dium alopecuroides*). (Brunswick County, North Carolina; December 1975; Photo by V. Carter)

Plate 66. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
The dominant plants in this montane meadow are sedges (*Carex* spp). (Lassen County, California; August 1975; Photo by V. Carter)

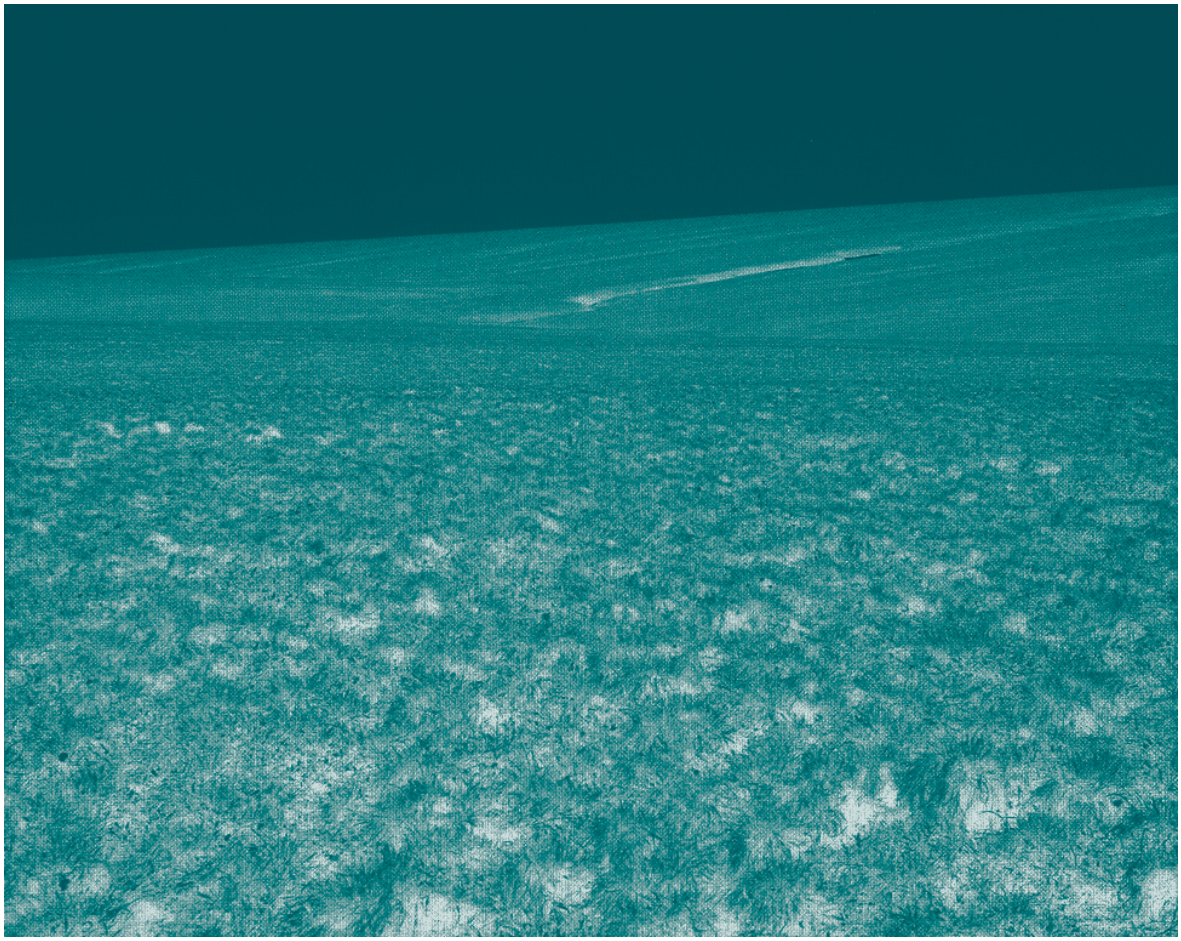

Plate 67. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Cotton grasses *(Eriophorum vaginatu*m). Subordinate plants include: netleaf willow *(Salix reticulat*a), diamondleaf willow *(S. planifoli*a), dryas *(Dryas integrifoli*a), bistort *(Polygonum bistort*a), lousewort *(Pedicularis* sp.), chickweed *(Stellaria* sp.), and lapland cassiope *(Cassiope tetragon*a). This type of wetland, referred to by Walker (1983) as "moist tussock sedge dwarf shrub tundra," covers much of the North Slope of Alaska. At this site, permafrost lies within 15 cm (6 in) of the surface. All of the land in this photo is wetland. (Franklin Bluffs, North Slope Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

Plate 68. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Sedge *(Carex aquatilis)*. Subordinate plants include: narrowleaf Labrador tea *(Ledum decumbens)*, dwarf birch *(Betula nana)*, small cranberry *(Vaccinium oxycoccos)*, crowberry *(Empetrum nigrum)*, peat moss *(Sphagnum* spp.), and foliose lichens. (Narokachik River area, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

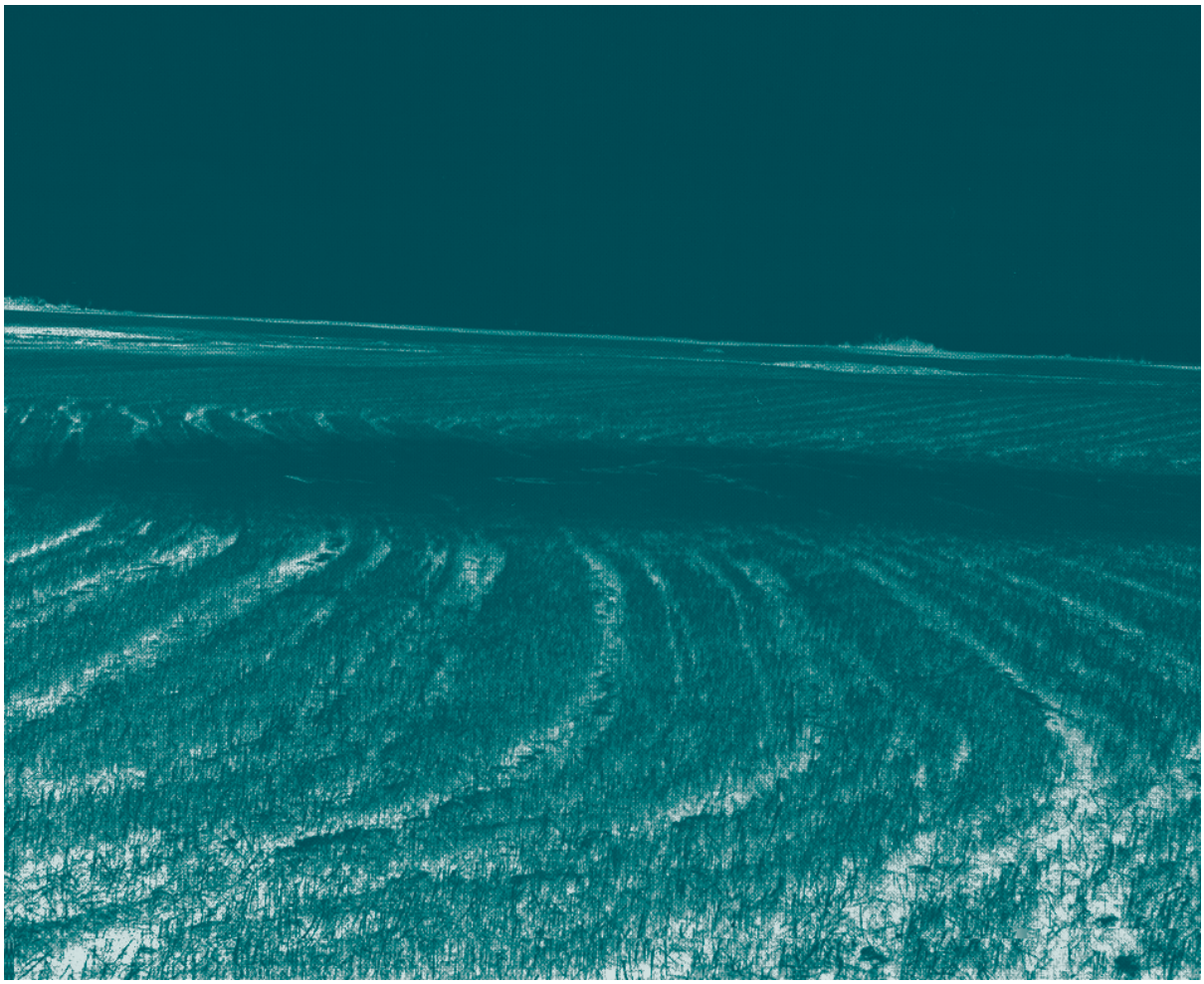

Plate 69. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
All natural vegetation in this wetland has been removed and water stands in stubble from the previous year's wheat crop. (Stutsman County, North Dakota; March 1967; Photo by H. A. Kantrud)

Plate 70. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Principal plants include nut sedge *(Cyperus* sp.), arrow arum *(Peltandra virginic*a), and barnyard grass *(Echinochloa crusgall*i). Dade County, Florida; January 1978; Photo by P.B. Reed)